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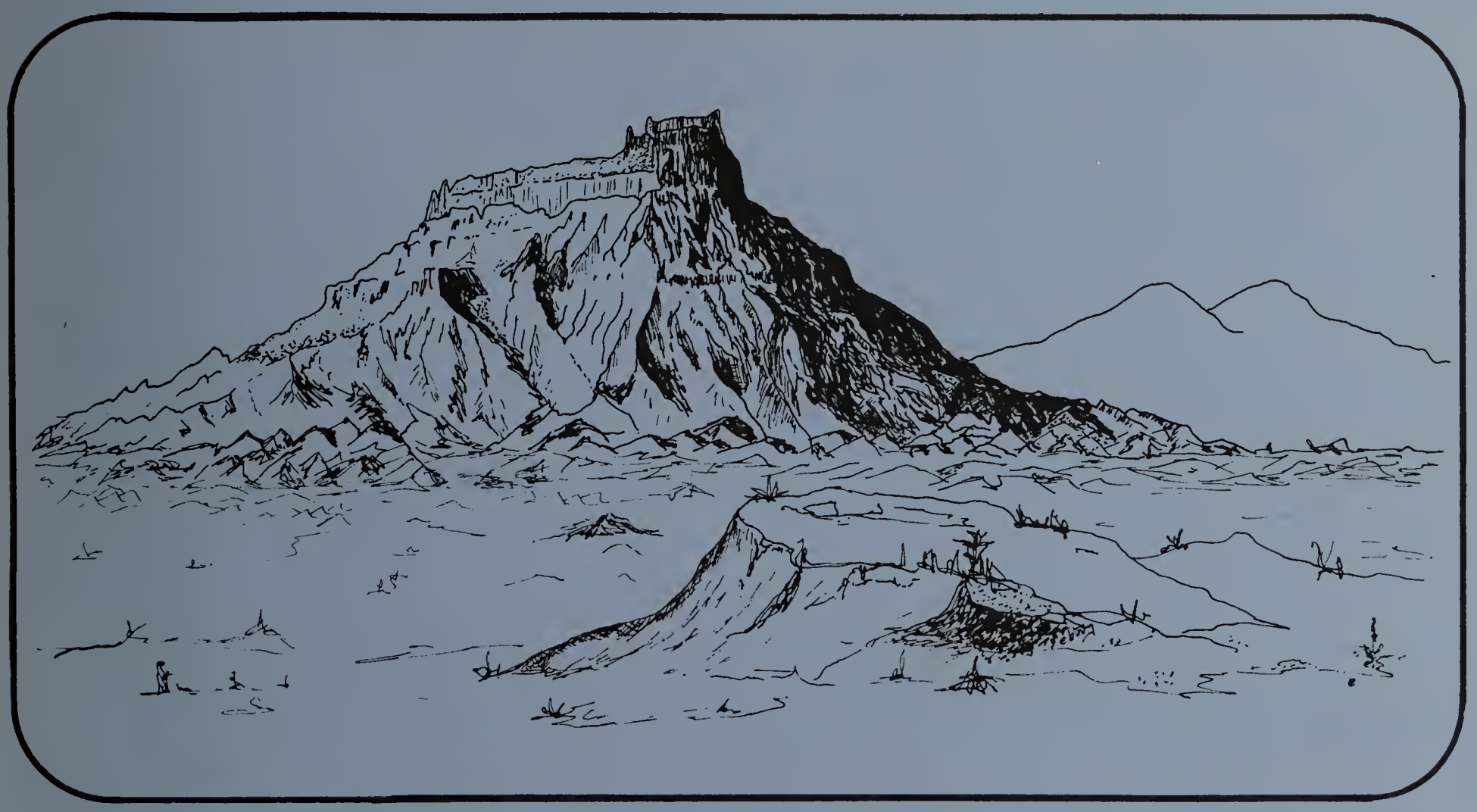
MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA



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RICHFIELD DISTRICT
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MAY, 1982

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A WORD FROM THE AREA MANAGER

This brochure describes the Management Framework Plan decisions for the Henry Mountain Planning Area in Wayne and Garfield Counties, Utah. In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prepares plans to determine the best use and allocation of natural resources on our nation's public lands.

The BLM planning effort for the Henry Mountain Planning Area included detailed resource inventories to determine opportunities for managing lands, minerals, recreation, forestry, wildlife habitat, watershed, and livestock forage. Following the development of recommendations for each use, a multiple use analysis of these recommendations provided me, as Area Manager, with the necessary information to determine how the public lands in the Planning Area can best be managed.

We will not issue decisions regarding forage allocation for livestock and wildlife until the Grazing Environmental Impact Statement is completed in late 1982. Wilderness studies are currently underway for the 10 wilderness study areas in the Henry Mountain Planning Area. BLM will prepare a state-wide Environmental Impact Statement before recommending these areas' suitability or non-suitability for wilderness designation to Congress.

Public participation has been an important part of this planning process. In addition to individual contacts to gather information concerning future land use, BLM mailed information packets and held public meetings, briefings, and field tours throughout the planning effort to gain information and suggestions.

My staff and I are indebted to many organizations and individual citizens who provided time, information, and their thoughts throughout the development of the Management Framework Plan.

The complete planning documents are available for review at the Richfield District and Henry Mountain Resource Area offices. We look forward to working with you in the future to determine how the resources throughout our district can best be managed and used.

Larry Sip
Area Manager
Henry Mountain Resource Area

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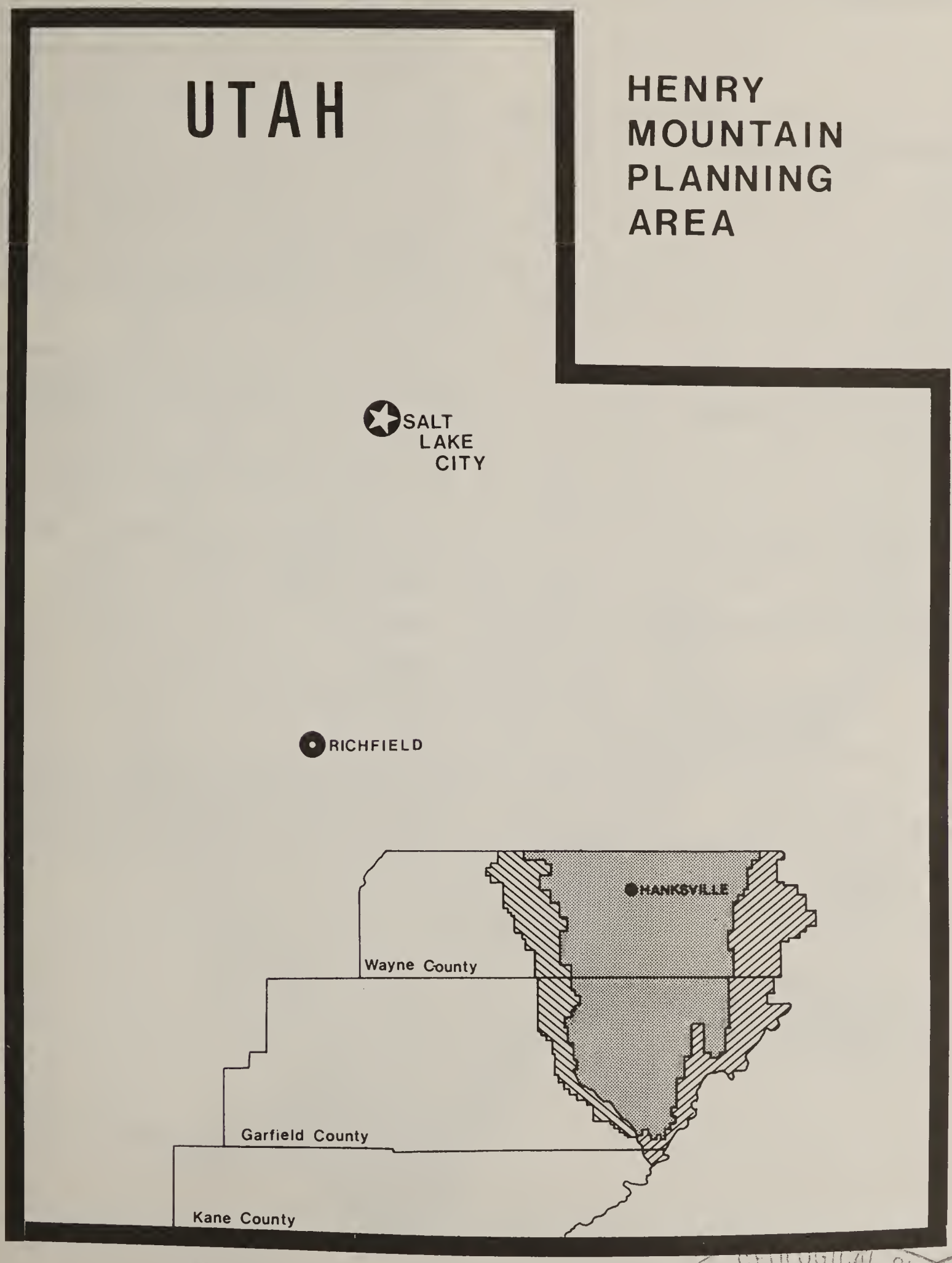
HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA



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For more information about the Henry Mountain Planning Area contact:

District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
150 East 900 North
Richfield, Utah 84701
(801) 896-8221

or

Area Manager
Henry Mountain Resource Area
Hanksville, Utah 84734
(801) 542-3461

Cover: Factory Butte, a prominent landmark near Hanksville.
Sketch by Ed Bovy

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Henry Mountain Planning Area is part of the Henry Mountain Resource Area, which is administered by the BLM office at Hanksville. The Planning Area is located in Southeastern Utah in the Colorado River Plateau area. It is bordered on the north by the Wayne-Emery county line, on the west by Capitol Reef National Park (CRNP), and on the south and east by the Colorado River and Canyonlands National Park. Elevation ranges from 3,700 feet at the north shore of Lake Powell to 11,615 feet in the Henry Mountains. Annual precipitation varies from less than five inches at Hanksville to more than 30 inches in the Henry Mountains. The area contains both mountain and desert life forms. The diverse vegetation ranges from Douglas fir, Gambels oak, and sagebrush in the mountains and foothills to desert shrub (shadscale, blackbrush) below 6,000 feet.

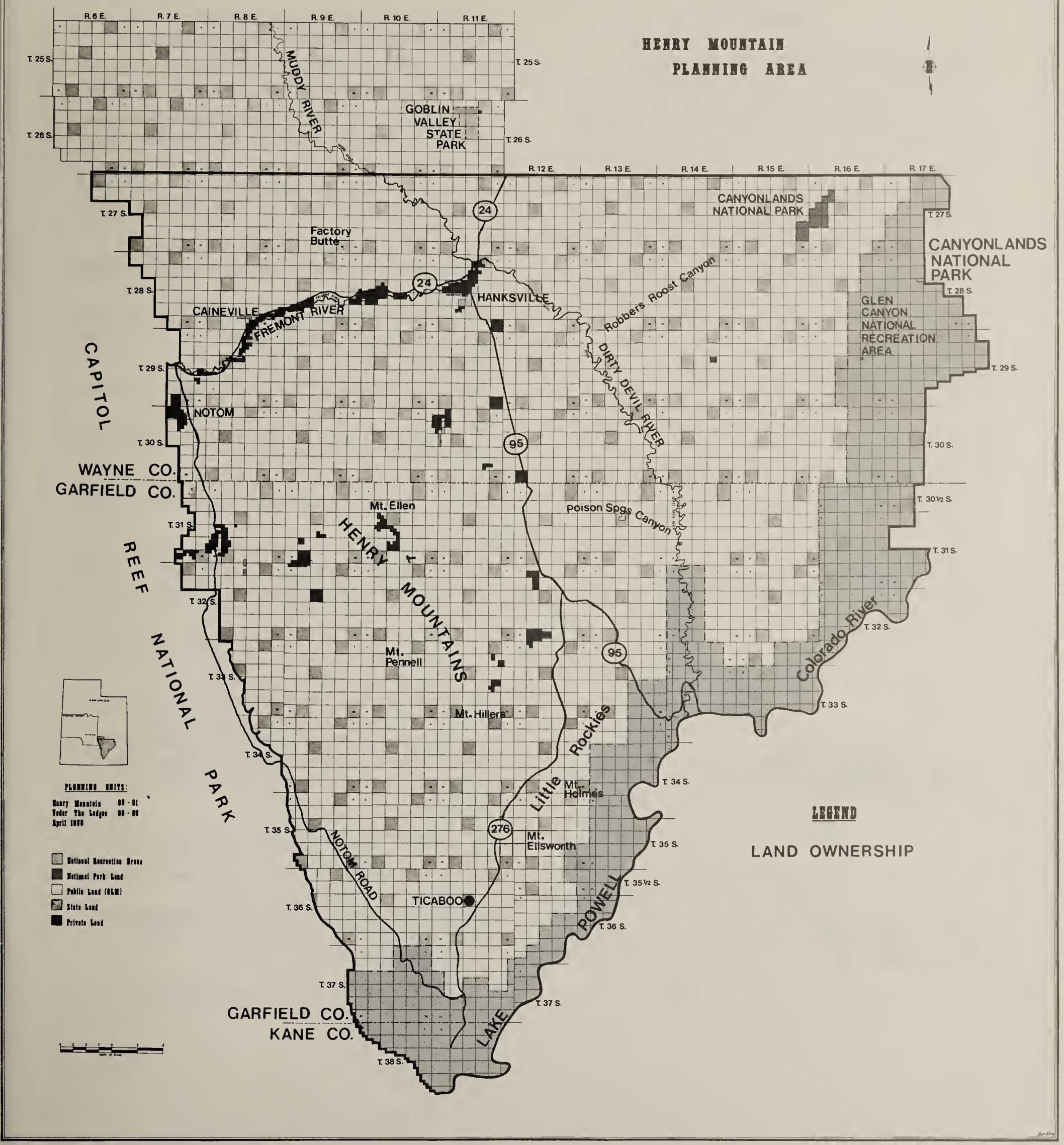
Major land uses include livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, uranium mining, and oil and gas exploration. Recreation use involves hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, and off-road vehicle use. The area provides year-long habitat for deer, buffalo, small game, non-game species, and a small population of antelope. The local economy relates directly to the major land uses.

Land status within the boundaries of the Planning Area is summarized as follows:

Land Ownership	Acres
Public*	1,723,685
State	181,074
Private	21,396
Total	1,926,155

*This figure includes the 310,195 acre Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). Legislation provided for BLM to administer the grazing and minerals program in GCNRA and the grazing program in CRNP.

HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA



PLANNING UNITS:

Henry Mountain 00 - 01
Under The Ledges 00 - 09
April 1980

- National Recreation Areas
- National Park Land
- Public Land (BLM)
- State Land
- Private Land

LEGEND

LAND OWNERSHIP

LANDS

Program Description

The lands program involves identifying land which through a change in use would: (1) support BLM and other agency programs; (2) satisfy State indemnity rights; or (3) help meet State and local government needs.

The program assists government agencies in acquiring or leasing such lands for urban development, including new communities; public purposes for park, school sites, and rights-of-way; and solid waste disposal areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes. The lands program also maintains a land title record system for BLM and other Federal, State, and public uses.

Resource Description

Public land use within the area includes providing rights-of-way for electrical distribution and transmission lines, telephone lines, pipelines, highways, and communication sites. Title to public land can be transferred for urban and agricultural purposes. BLM seeks easements across other lands for better management purposes.

In some cases, land exchanges with other affected government entities or private individuals would consolidate land ownership and improve management opportunities.

MULTIPLE USE DECISIONS

1. Establish the following corridors:

Utility corridor adjacent to Highways U-95 and U-276 to accommodate powerline construction.

Highway corridor along Notom Road in Garfield County to provide for future road realignment.

BLM is committed to providing public lands to accommodate the social and economic development and growth of local counties and communities.

2. Initiate the following measures to eliminate access problems in the Planning Area:

Obtain an easement across private land along the Fremont River to provide public access to South Caineville Mesa.

Obtain an easement for a hiking trail across State of Utah land on Bull Creek Pass.

Obtain an easement for that portion of Starr Flat Road which crosses private land.

Provide a right-of-way authorization across public land to construct a by-pass road segment around King Ranch.

Initiate a formal agreement with Capitol Reef National Park to continue to allow BLM and the general public access on unmaintained roads to Swap Mesa and Spring Canyon.

These measures will provide better public access and better management of public lands and resources in the Planning Area.

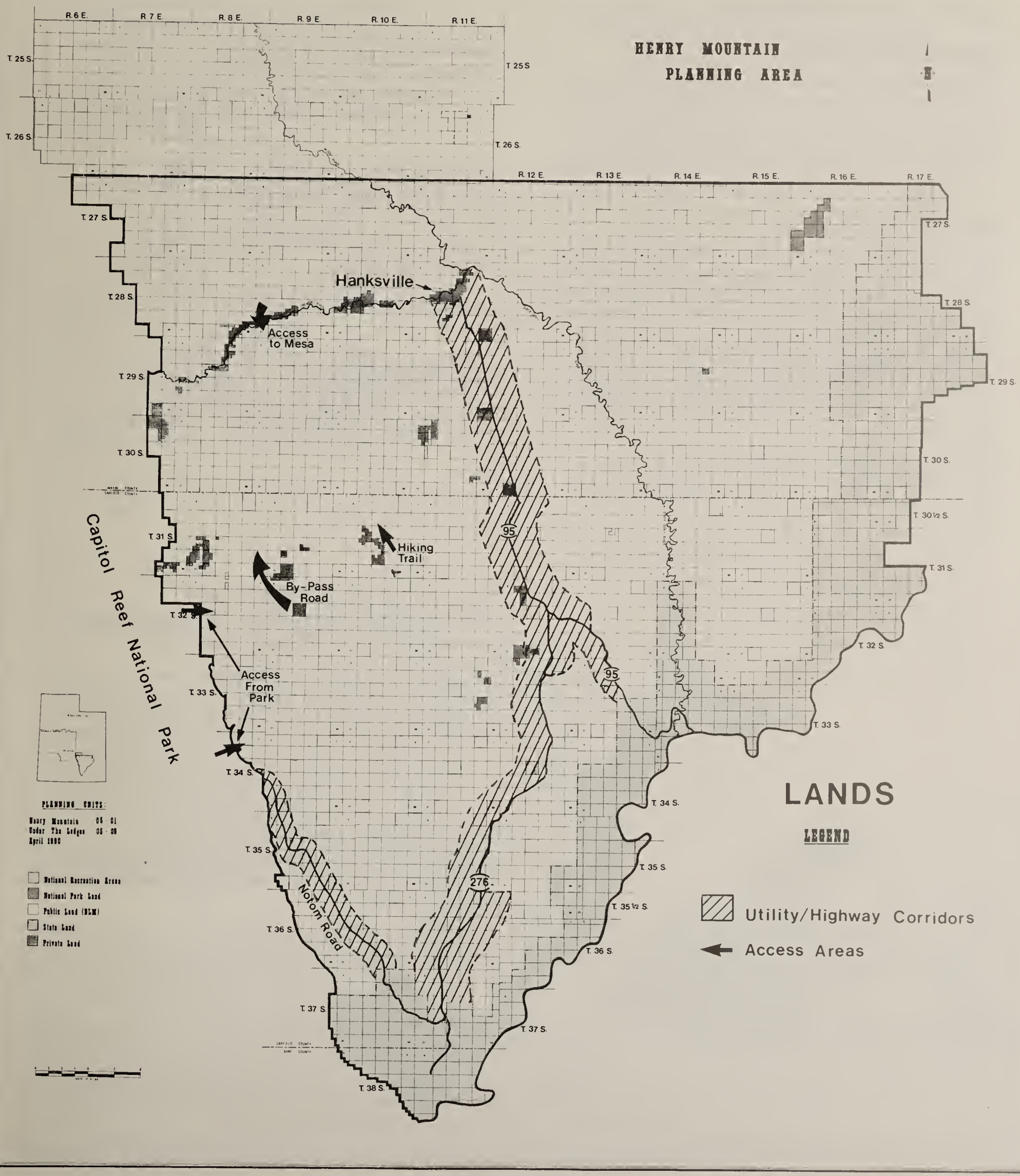
3. Continue to work with the Capitol Reef National Park administration to determine if and where Park boundary adjustments could be made to provide natural barriers for livestock grazing control.

The need for costly fencing projects to control livestock grazing can be eliminated if reasonable boundary adjustments that take advantage of natural barriers can be determined.

4. Provide public lands in exchange for private lands on the west slope of Mt. Ellen as opportunities arise.

Obtaining these private lands would improve BLM's management of bison habitat, visual resources, and watershed.

HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA



MINERALS

Program Description

The minerals program includes adjudicating mineral patent applications; economic analysis, appraisal, and disposal of minerals by lease, license, and permit; coordinating exploration and mining activities with other land uses; and providing protection and rehabilitation of mined land.

Resource Description

The Henry Mountain Planning Area lies within the northwestern portion of the Colorado River Plateau, a region of relatively stable, horizontal sedimentary rocks intruded by granitic mountains. The dominant feature of the area is the Henry Mountains, which are known worldwide as typifying "laccolithic" mountains. These mountains were formed by the physical injection of semi-fluid magma into the earth's upper crust without ever breaking the earth's surface. Erosional forces exposed the granitic cores.

BLM administers the minerals on 1,407,913 acres in the Henry Mountain Planning Area, including 1,396,543 acres of public land and subsurface minerals on 6,370 acres of privately owned land.

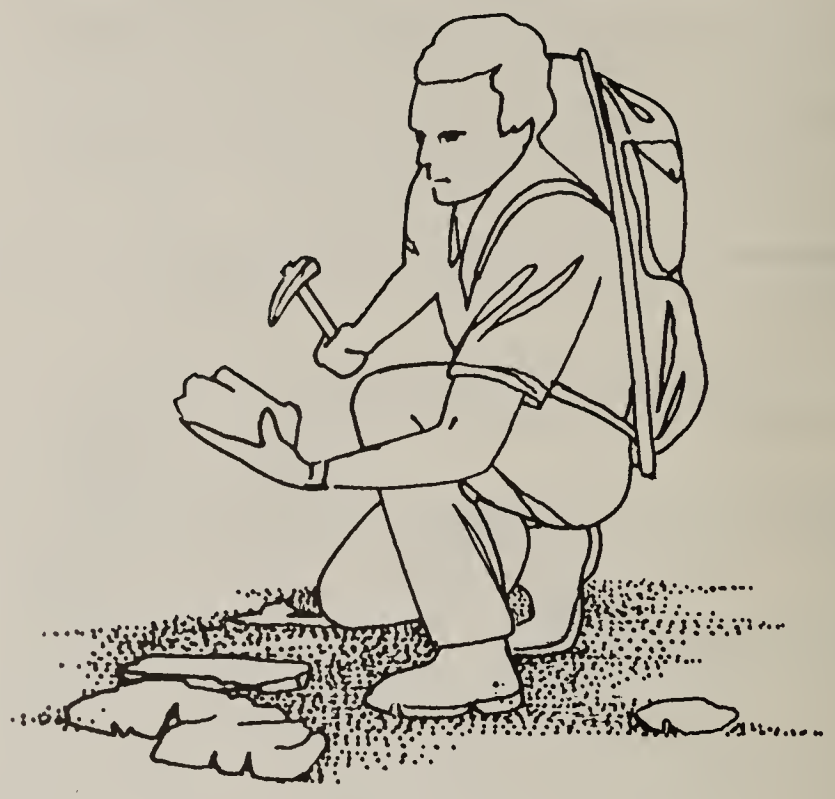
Minerals located within the Planning Area include:

Locatable: Uranium, gold, silver, and copper

Saleable: Sand, gravel, clay

Leasable: Oil and gas, tar sands, and coal

Other: Gemstones



MULTIPLE USE DECISIONS

1. Designate 25,446 acres of public land as suitable for coal surface mining.

In conjunction with the planning process, BLM conducted a coal study to determine what portions of the Henry Mountains should be considered suitable or unsuitable for coal surface mining. The coal study evaluated the conflicts between coal mining and other resources. The Final Henry Mountain Coal Study, issued in February of 1982, is available for review at BLM's Richfield District Office.

2. Manage the public lands in the Planning Area in the following categories for oil and gas leasing as shown on the Oil and Gas Map:

Category 1: Open Leasing

Category 2: Leasing With Stipulations

Category 3: Leasing With No Surface Occupancy*

Category 4: No Leasing

* No areas have been designated in Category 3.

Adequate protection must be afforded certain resources which could be adversely affected from any oil and gas exploration activity.

3. Consider the public lands in the Designated Tar Sands Areas as acceptable for leasing. Require an on-site inventory for all tar sands exploration and mining proposals and apply appropriate protective measures for sensitive resources.

Recent legislation authorized the issuance of Combined Hydrocarbon leases which include tar sands resources. BLM must allow for conversion of existing oil and gas leases to include tar sands and must establish requirements for future leasing opportunities to assure that sensitive resources are adequately protected.

4. Provide appropriate areas as needed for sand and gravel pits.

Continued construction and maintenance of roadways in the Planning Area will require reliable sources of sand and gravel.

5. Provide a community pit at Hanksville for removal of sand and gravel.

Demand for sand and gravel for public use around Hanksville has been increasing during the last few years.

6. Recognize appropriate lands as being valuable for production of uranium.

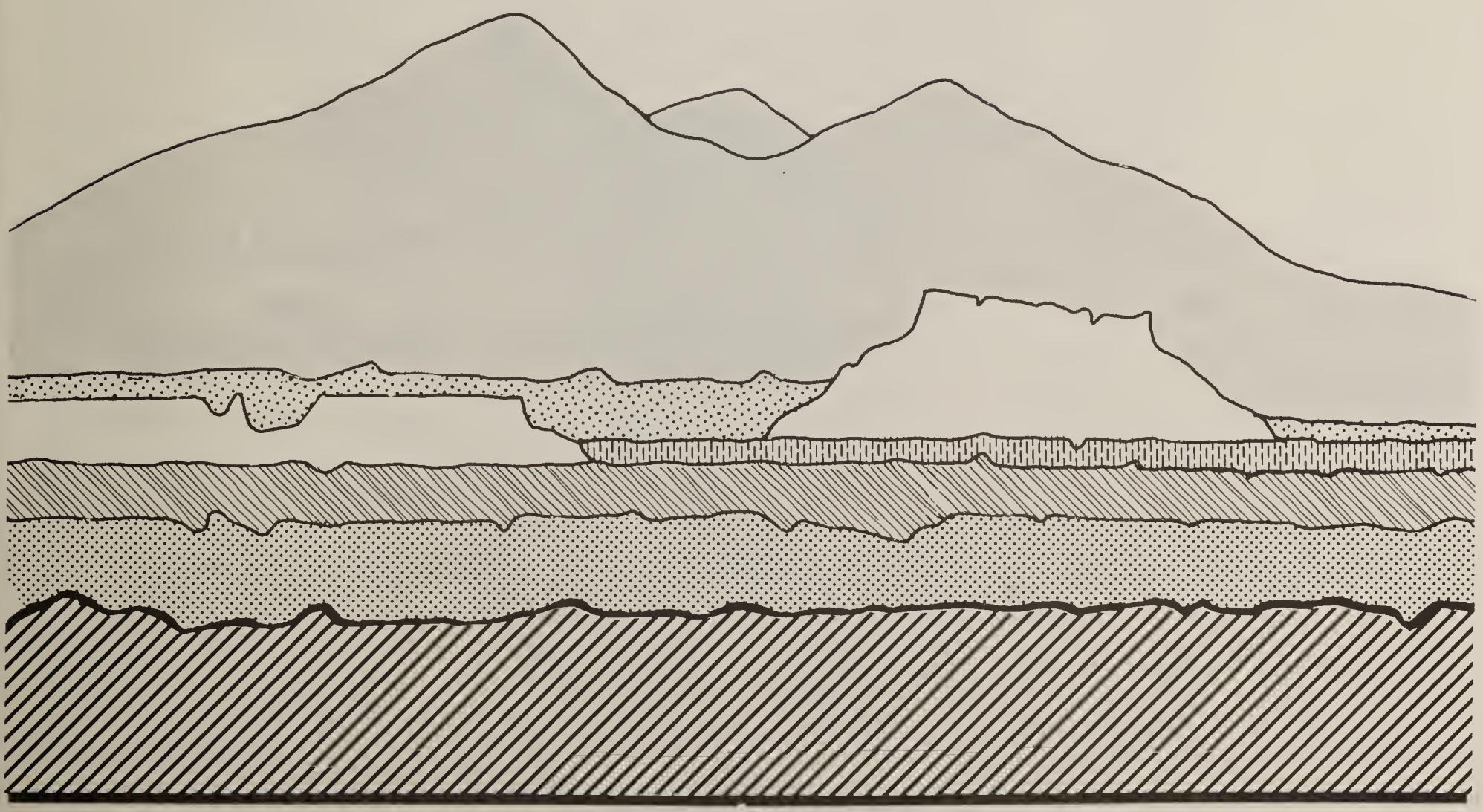
These lands are located in Plateau Resource's uranium mine and mill complex in the Planning Area and are considered valuable for future development.

7. Recognize appropriate lands as being potentially valuable for uranium, gold, silver, copper, gypsum, and clay.

Recognition of areas containing these minerals would assure the opportunity for development in future land-use plans and help land managers recognize and eliminate potential land use conflicts.

8. Initiate a mineral withdrawal on the Little Rockies Wilderness Study Area (excluding Four Mile Canyon) and Beaver Wash Canyon (within Dirty Devil Wilderness Study Area) if the areas are not designated wilderness.

If these areas are not designated wilderness, a withdrawal is necessary to assure that wildlife habitat resource values are not disturbed by locatable mining activities.



HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

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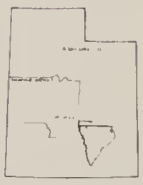


PLANNING UNITS:

Henry Mountain 05 - 01
Under The Ledges 05 - 09
April 1980

- National Recreation Area
- National Park Land
- Public Land (BLM)
- State Land
- Private Land

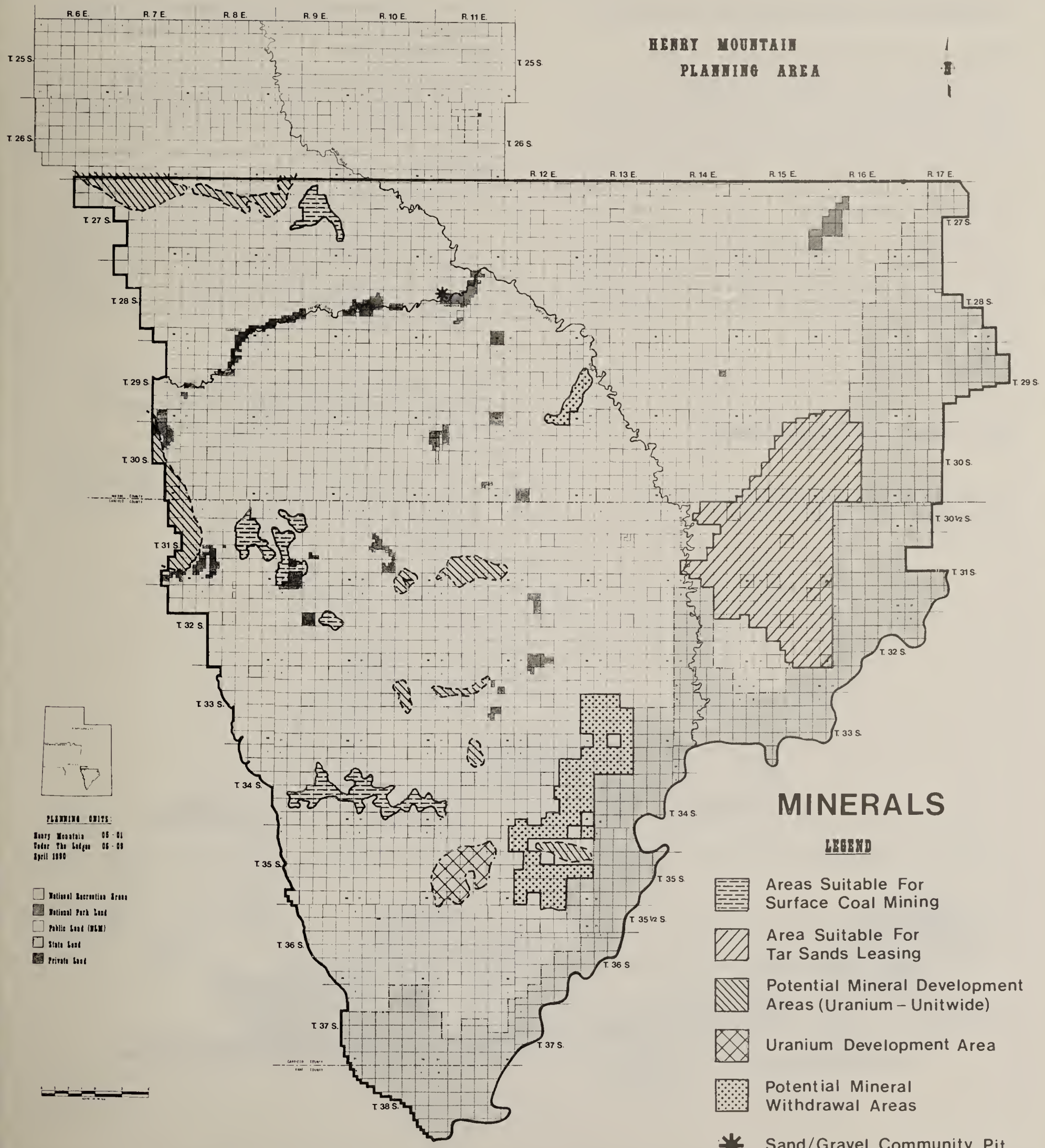
MINERALS

LEGEND

OIL & GAS CATEGORIES

- Category 1 (Open Leasing)
- Category 2 (Stipulation Leasing)
- Category 4 (No Leasing)

HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA



PLANNING UNITS:

Henry Mountain 06-01
Under The Ledges 06-09
April 1990

- National Recreation Areas
- National Park Land
- Public Land (BLM)
- State Land
- Private Land

MINERALS

LEGEND

- Areas Suitable For Surface Coal Mining
- Area Suitable For Tar Sands Leasing
- Potential Mineral Development Areas (Uranium – Unitwide)
- Uranium Development Area
- Potential Mineral Withdrawal Areas
- Sand/Gravel Community Pit

FORESTRY AND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Program Description

The forestry program includes inventory, evaluation, and management of the forest resources on public lands. The fire management program involves identifying areas where full or modified fire suppression should be used to control wild fires.

Resource Description

Forest resources in the Henry Mountain Planning Area include pinyon-juniper woodland on the lower slopes of the mountains and scattered timber stands of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, bristlecone pine, and Engelmann spruce above 8,000 feet.

MULTIPLE USE DECISIONS

1. Implement the following forestry program:

Allow no commercial sales of timber (i.e., aspen, Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine, Engelman spruce) in the Planning Area.

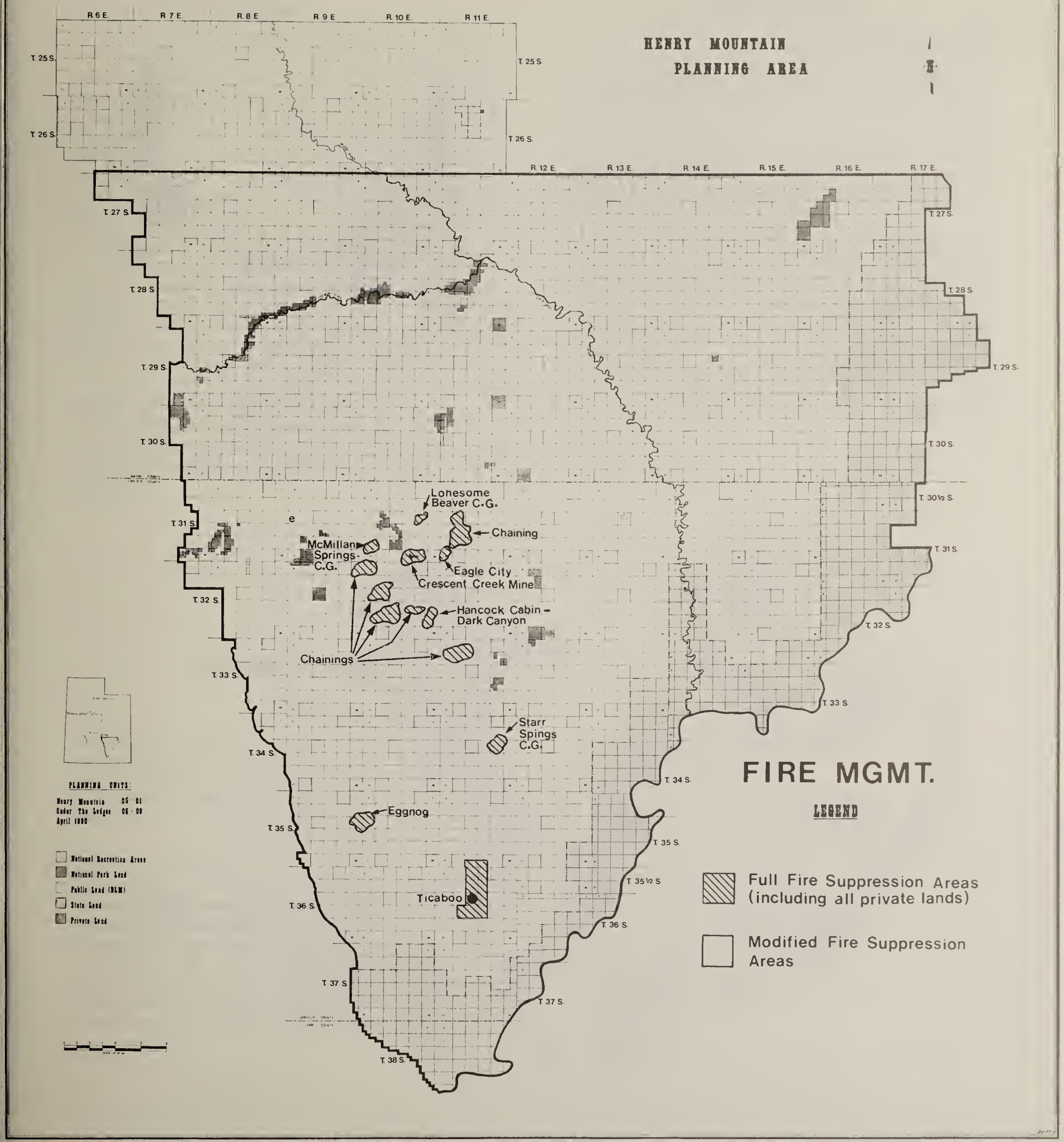
Allow non-commercial harvest and limited commercial harvest of pinyon and juniper trees for pinenuts, firewood, posts, and Christmas trees.

Prohibit tree cutting in areas where bristlecone pine grow.

Currently there is an insignificant demand for timber products in the Planning Area. Pinyon and juniper areas can meet both the commercial and non-commercial demands for firewood, posts, and Christmas trees. Bristlecone pine are of scientific interest; studies have indicated that some trees are up to 1,500 years old.

2. Implement a limited fire suppression program which will continue to assure resource protection for all users.

A limited suppression program will result in a financial savings to the public by reducing suppression costs and will provide long-term benefits to range, forestry, wildlife, and recreation.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Lonesome Beaver C.G.
Chaining
McMillan Springs C.G.
Eagle City
Crescent Creek Mine
Hancock Cabin
Dark Canyon
Chainings
Starr Spings C.G.
Eggnog
Ticaboo
PLANNING UNITS:
Henry Mountain 05 01
Under The Ledges 05 09
April 1990
National Recreation Area
National Park Land
Public Land (BLM)
State Land
Private Land
FIRE MGMT.
LEGEND
Full Fire Suppression Areas (including all private lands)
Modified Fire Suppression Areas

RANGELAND

Program Description

The rangeland management program includes inventory, evaluation, and management of the forage resource on public lands as used by domestic livestock, wildlife, and wild burros. The program involves authorizing and supervising grazing use; developing, maintaining, and supporting livestock management facilities; and protecting the rangeland from human-caused and natural abuses.

BLM is now preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the livestock and wildlife grazing proposal and alternatives developed for the Henry Mountain Planning Area. The Draft EIS will be available for public review in June 1982. No forage allocation or range improvement decisions will be issued until after the Final EIS is completed in late 1982. These decisions will be summarized in the Rangeland Program Summary document which will be available to the public in early 1983.

WILDLIFE HABITAT

Program Description

The wildlife habitat program is primarily concerned with forage allocation for big game. The program also includes the protection of habitat for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and invertebrates. This program is closely coordinated with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR).

BLM is now preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the livestock and big game grazing proposal and alternatives developed for the Henry Mountain Planning Area. The Draft EIS will be available for public review in June 1982. No forage allocation or habitat improvement decisions will be issued until after the Final EIS is completed in late 1982. These decisions will be summarized in the Rangeland Program Summary document which will be available to the public in early 1983.

Resource Description

The Henry Mountain Planning Area provides a home for many forms of wildlife. Approximately 200 buffalo inhabit the mountains and western mesas. They comprise the only free-roaming hunted herd in the United States. Mule deer are found mainly in the mountains, but are also scattered throughout other parts of the Planning Area. A small herd of antelope roams the Burr Desert. Potential habitat for the reintroduction of desert bighorn sheep has been identified in the Little Rockies and for beaver in the Bull Creek and/or North Fork of Mt. Ellen Creek areas.

The Planning Area also provides habitat for golden eagles, peregrine and prairie falcons, rough-legged hawks, kestrels, and other raptors. Game birds in the area include mourning doves, pheasant, chukars, band-tailed pigeons, blue grouse, quail, and ducks. Many other game and non-game species inhabit the area.

MULTIPLE USE DECISIONS

1. Initiate a program with UDWR to reintroduce beaver into the Bull Creek and/or North Fork of Mt. Ellen Creek areas.

There is evidence that these areas at one time provided suitable beaver habitat, and the areas now have suitable building materials and ample food to sustain a beaver reintroduction. The beaver would also create an improved habitat for a potential cold water fishery.

2. Coordinate the reintroduction of desert bighorn sheep with UDWR. Provide sheep habitat in the Little Rockies Wilderness Study Area.

The Little Rockies Wilderness Study Area represents one of the last areas of historic range for the desert bighorn sheep. In addition, the area is characterized by rough terrain and precipitous slopes which are not used by domestic livestock. This decision will meet BLM's objective to provide a variety of wildlife to help meet the recreational needs of the public.

HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

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Bull Creek Area

Nasty Flat Area

PLANNING UNITS:

Henry Mountain 06 - 01
Under The Ledges 06 - 08
April 1980

- National Recreation Areas
- National Park Land
- Public Land (BLM)
- State Land
- Private Land

WATERSHED

LEGEND

Special Watershed Management Areas

SOIL AND WATER

Program Description

The soil and water program is directed toward soil stabilization, maintenance or restoration of soil productivity, protection and enhancement of water yield and quality, and reduction of flood and sediment damage. The program includes vegetation modification through mechanical, chemical, or biological methods, and construction of water development and control structures.

Resource Description

The Henry Mountain Planning Area is divided into four drainages: the lower Fremont River, the lower Muddy River, the Dirty Devil River, and direct flow into the Colorado River. A small portion of the northeast section of the Planning Area drains into the Green River. There are about 113 streams in the Planning Area.

Unstable watershed conditions have been identified in the Bull Creek drainage and on the west side of Mt. Ellen. Approximately 17,000 acres in the Planning Area have been treated in the past to increase production of grasses and to reduce erosion and sediment production. Several thousand additional acres have the potential for treatment.

MULTIPLE USE DECISIONS

1. Implement grazing adjustments and watershed studies following completion of the Henry Mountain Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Identify watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures, and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Watershed needs will be analyzed in the grazing EIS and addressed in a subsequent range improvement program.

2. Develop watershed management plans for the Nasty Flat watershed and the Bull Creek drainage.

These areas have been identified as needing special management and treatment to solve significant erosion problems.

3. Designate all lands in the Planning Area lying within the 100-year floodplain as unsuitable for disposal, coal mining, or other development unless it is determined that the activity would not cause a substantial threat to people, property or beneficial resource values in the area.

BLM is directed to minimize the impact of floods and reduce the risk of flood loss in managing public lands located within floodplains.

RECREATION

Program Description

The recreation program includes the inventory, identification, and preservation of natural, historic, archaeological, and cultural values; the construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities; and the sponsorship of various recreation activities.

Resource Descripton

The most popular recreation activities in the Henry Mountain Planning Area include camping, hunting, and sightseeing. Other recreation uses are hiking, rock-climbing, rockhounding, and off-road vehicle (ORV) use.

Presently, there are five developed camping/picnic sites in the Planning Area: Starr Springs, McMillan Springs, Lonesome Beaver, Dandelion Flat, and Hog Springs. Hog Springs is used yearlong. Winter weather conditions usually limit access to the other sites.

ORV use is another popular activity which occurs in various portions of the Planning Area. The clay hills around Factory Butte and the rolling sandy hills around the town of Ticaboo are two popular areas used by ORV enthusiasts.

The Planning Area also contains unusual scenery with many outstanding visual qualities, including areas adjacent to State Highways U-95, U-276, and the Notom Road.

MULTIPLE USE DECISIONS

1. Expand the camping facilities in the Starr Springs Area and construct additional parking spaces along Notom Road. Construct fencing around McMillan Springs Campground and provide a safe water source.

Population shifts in and around the planning area have caused a greater demand for recreational facilities. These additional facilities will help accommodate the increased use and eliminate safety hazards associated with overcrowding.

2. Develop an interpretive site at the Pink Cliffs.

The Pink Cliffs are one of the most dramatic examples of the geologic forces for which the Henry Mountains are noted. The construction of hiking trails and information signs will assist the public in appreciating the features of the area.

3. Identify and manage semi-precious gem stone sites as collecting areas for agate and petrified wood and bone in the Planning Area.

Several locations in the Planning Area are well known for high quality rock hounding materials. Access is available to the public, who currently use these areas for collecting. Recognition and signing will insure that BLM continues to provide these recreation opportunities in these areas.

4. Finalize the mineral withdrawals for Hog Springs, Starr Springs, McMillan Springs, and Lonesome Beaver camping/picnic sites.

These four sites are used throughout the year by the public for recreation activities. Any mining-related surface disturbance could damage these facilities.

5. Determine the scientific and cultural significance of the Susan's Rockshelter Archaeological Site.

BLM has the responsibility to protect and manage cultural resources. Further study is needed to determine the site's potential for inclusion in the National Register and also to guide future management actions.

6. Manage the canyons of the Dirty Devil River, Horseshoe Canyon, Poison Springs Canyon, the Henry Mountains, the Little Rockies, the Blue Hills, and areas adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park to assure that future management actions give full consideration to the Visual Resource Class II designation for these areas.

Certain public lands with high scenic values will have these values considered in terms of maintaining the line, form, color, and texture before any land use activity will be authorized.

7. Allow management actions to occur within the remainder of the Planning Area. (These are identified as Visual Resource Class III and IV.)

Actions within Class III and IV designations will be considered and weighed carefully on a case-by-case basis to determine if the undertaking should be subordinate to the visual resource.

8. Provide special ORV use areas near Ticaboo and Caineville.

As the Ticaboo townsite develops, ORV use can be expected to increase. The Caineville area receives intensive ORV use, especially during the spring, and unsightly scars along Highway 24 are increasing. Designation of ORV use areas will meet recreation needs and help to protect resource values in other more sensitive areas.

9. Designate all public lands in the Planning Area as open to ORV use except:

Bull Creek Archaeological District (restrict ORV use to designated roads).

Nasty Flat and Bull Creek Watershed Areas (restrict ORV use to existing maintained roads).

Hiking trails at Mt. Ellen Summit, Angels Point, Panorama Point, Hog Springs, Dandelion Flat, and Caineville Mesas (close trails to ORV use).

Blue Hills south of Highway U-24 (close to ORV use).

Little Rockies Wilderness Study Area (close to ORV use).

Canyons of the Dirty Devil River including Beaver Wash Canyon (close to ORV use).

Cave Flat and Swap Mesa (close to ORV use from December 21 to March 30).

BLM has been directed to classify public lands to accommodate ORV use and minimize adverse impacts on sensitive resource values.

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HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

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PLANNING UNITS

Henry Mountains 06 - 01
Under The Ledges 06 - 08
April 1980

National Recreation Areas
National Park Land
Public Land (BLM)
State Land
Private Land

RECREATION

LEGEND

VISUAL RESOURCE MGMT.

Class II

Class III

Class IV

HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

R. 6 E. R. 7 E. R. 8 E. R. 9 E. R. 10 E. R. 11 E. R. 12 E. R. 13 E. R. 14 E. R. 15 E. R. 16 E. R. 17 E.

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Blue Hills

Archaeological District

Dirty Devil Canyons

Watershed Areas

McMillan Springs C.G.

Lonesome Beaver C.G.

Hog Springs

Cave Flat

Pink Cliffs

Swap Mesa

Starr Springs C.G.

Little Rockies WSA

PLANNING UNITS:

Henry Mountain 08 - 01
Under The Ledges 08 - 08
April 1980

- National Recreation Areas
- National Park Land
- Public Land (BLM)
- State Land
- Private Land

RECREATION

LEGEND

- ORV High Use Areas
- Open To ORV Use
- Closed To ORV Use
- ORV Use Restricted To Existing Roads
- Interpretive Site
- Recreation Site Withdrawals
- Off Road Parking

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Program Description

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 mandated BLM to identify and protect areas on the public lands which contain significant natural and cultural resource values. Congress defined these "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)" as areas:

> "...within the public lands where special management attention is needed (when such areas are developed or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards."

The ACEC guidelines provide BLM with an important management tool to provide special attention to areas of the public land. While protection of ACECs is a primary responsibility, management policy allows for compatible multiple uses, including development, provided that ACEC resource values are not damaged.

The identification and designation of ACECs are accomplished through BLM's planning process. ACECs and other special management or legislative designations (e.g., wilderness) are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Once made, an ACEC designation cannot be changed without a revision of the Management Framework Plan and associated public involvement.

Resource Description

Eight areas were identified as potential ACECs during the planning process for the Henry Mountain Planning Area. These areas and their sensitive resource values are:

Potential ACEC's:

SIXTEEN RANGE COMPARISON AREAS AND SIX COAL FIELD REHABILITATION STUDY SITES (range studies).

NORTH AND SOUTH CAINEVILLE MESAS (range studies, wildlife habitat, recreation opportunities).

CAVE FLAT AND SWAP MESA (wildlife habitat).

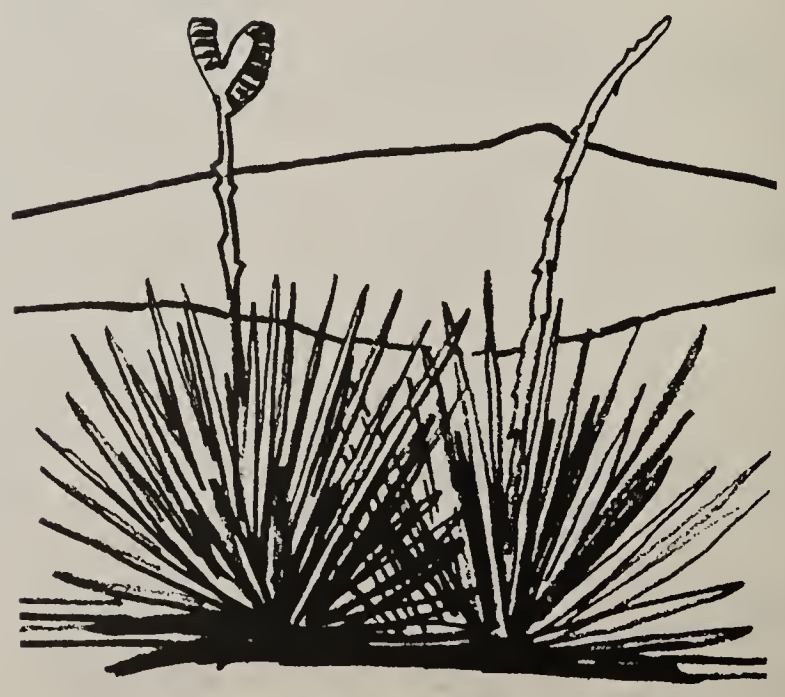
NO MAN'S MESA (ecological association research potential).

BEAVER WASH CANYON (wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities).

LITTLE ROCKIES WSA (wildlife habitat, natural values, recreation opportunities, and National Natural Landmark).

DIRTY DEVIL CANYONS (natural values and recreation opportunities).

BLUE HILLS (watershed studies, natural values, and unusual scenic opportunities).

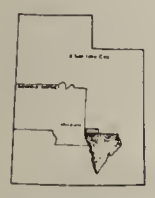


HENRY MOUNTAIN PLANNING AREA

R. 6 E. R. 7 E. R. 8 E. R. 9 E. R. 10 E. R. 11 E. R. 12 E. R. 13 E. R. 14 E. R. 15 E. R. 16 E. R. 17 E.

T. 25 S. T. 26 S. T. 27 S. T. 28 S. T. 29 S. T. 30 S. T. 30½ S. T. 31 S. T. 32 S. T. 33 S. T. 34 S. T. 35 S. T. 35½ S. T. 36 S. T. 37 S. T. 38 S.

North Caineville Mesa
Blue Hills
South Caineville Mesa
Beaver Wash Canyon
Dirty Devil Canyons
Cave Flat
No Man Mesa
Swap Mesa
Little Rockies WSA



PLANNING UNITS:

Henry Mountain 08 - 01
Under The Ledges 09 - 00
April 1980

- National Recreation Areas
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ACECs

LEGEND

- ACEC Designation Areas
- Areas Not Designated ACEC (Manage Under Standard BLM Procedures)
- Area To Be Designated ACEC If Not Designated Wilderness

MULTIPLE USE DECISIONS

1. Designate the following public lands as ACECs in the Henry Mountain Planning Area:

North Caineville Mesa

South Caineville Mesa

Beaver Wash Canyon

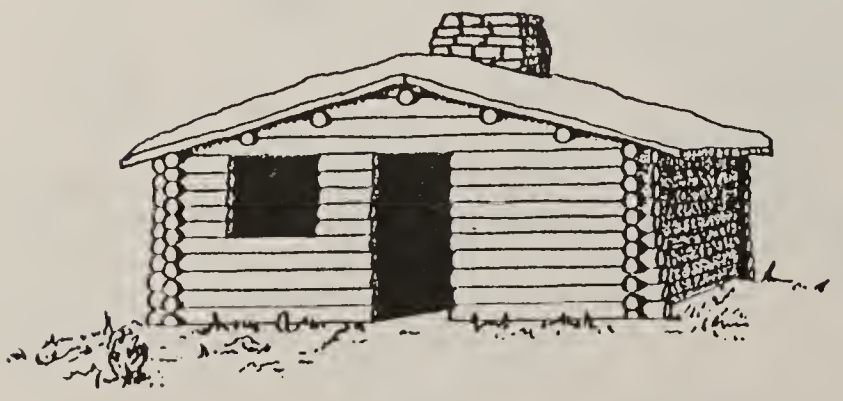
BLM is committed to protecting special resource values on public land. ACEC designation will alert land managers and public land users to these special values, while allowing compatible resource uses to occur. The areas will continue to be managed under the concept of multiple use.

2. Designate the Little Rockies Wilderness Study Area as an ACEC if the area is not designated wilderness by Congress.

This area has been identified for the reintroduction of the desert bighorn sheep and a portion has been given a National Natural Landmark classification. If the area is not designated wilderness, an ACEC designation will alert land managers and public land users to these special values, while allowing compatible resource uses to occur. The area will continue to be managed under the concept of multiple use.

3. Do not designate the remaining areas as ACECs.

The special resource values identified in the remaining areas either (a) require further study, (b) are common in adjacent areas, or (c) are abundant throughout the large identified area. Protection of the identified special values can and will be provided through standard BLM procedures.



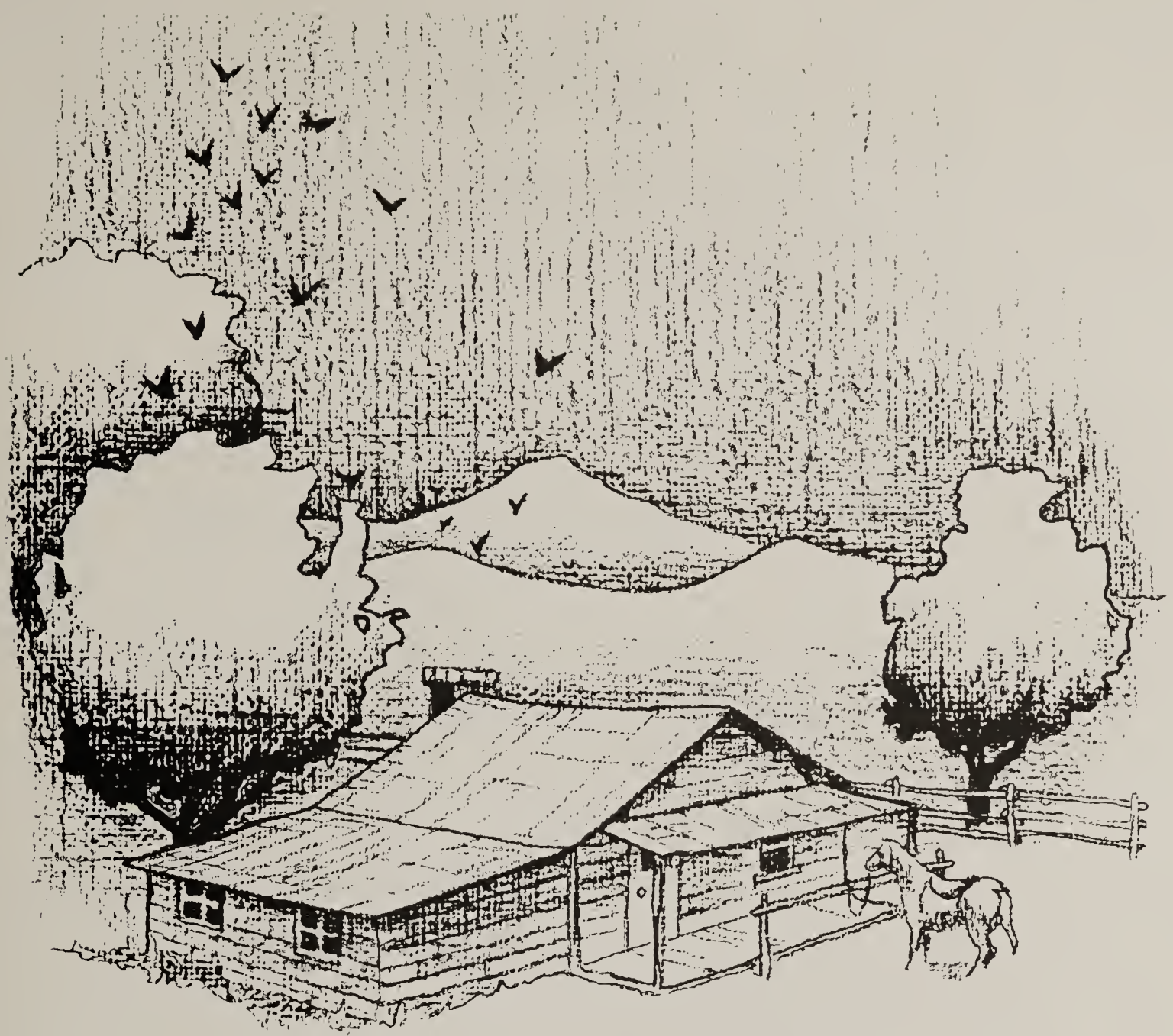
WILDERNESS

Program Description

In section 603(1) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Congress directed BLM to evaluate all public lands for possible wilderness designation.

BLM's wilderness review has three phases: (1) inventory, (2) study, and (3) report. BLM is now completing the study phase for the Henry Mountain Planning Area and Parker Mountain Planning Unit.

The public will have the opportunity to comment on a range of alternatives, including a preferred alternative, for the ten WSAs in the Henry Mountain Resource Area in August, 1982. BLM will prepare a state-wide environmental impact statement on all wilderness study areas in Utah prior to recommending the areas for or against wilderness designation to Congress. Only Congress can designate a wilderness area.



ACTION BEYOND THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

The resource specialists at the Area Office will implement the management decisions. Some decisions may require more detailed planning prior to implementation.

Development projects are subject to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. An Environmental Assessment will be prepared for each action whether it is initiated by industry or BLM. If the impacts are unacceptable, the proposed action may be modified or rejected.

The Management Framework Plan decisions will be used in programming and budgeting for BLM's annual work plan. Some on-the-ground actions are contingent upon funding by Congress; therefore, it could be some time before some of these decisions are implemented.

In response to changing resource conditions and management requirements, the Henry Mountain MFP will be amended and management decisions will be revised as new issues are identified and resolved. Regulations require the public to have opportunities for review and input into the planning process when major revisions are proposed.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS AND CONSULTATION

The Henry Mountain MFP has been coordinated with several other plans and agencies. Local government and state officials were contacted as the MFP was developed and informed of the results. Capitol Reef National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were consulted about uses which would affect their operations. BLM will continue to meet with other agencies and affected users before issuing decisions for forage allocation and recommendations for wilderness suitability. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources was consulted in determining existing wildlife numbers, areas, and seasons-of-use.

GLOSSARY

As in most systems, BLM's planning system has its own "language." To help you understand some of the terms used in this process, a glossary is included for reference.

ALLOCATION. The officially recognized amount of forage which is given to a particular kind of animal (livestock or big game).

ALLOTMENT. An area where one or more operators are permitted to graze livestock.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A detailed plan for intensively managing and improving a specific livestock grazing allotment.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). The amount of forage consumed in one month by one cow and one calf or their equivalent in other animals for one month.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). A document required by law analyzing the environmental impact of proposed or recommended actions and alternatives on the environment.

FORAGE. Vegetation eaten by animals.

GRAZING TREATMENT. The grazing and rest from grazing of animals at a prescribed season or level to accomplish specific changes of the vegetation.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A detailed plan to develop and manage a specific area for increased forage production or habitat conditions for aquatic or terrestrial wildlife.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A planning decision document which establishes guidelines for future use of a given planning area, land use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple use, and management objectives to be achieved for the use of public lands. It is the BLM's Land Use Plan. It is prepared in three steps: Step One — Resource Recommendations; Step Two — Impact Analysis and Alternative Development; and Step Three — Decision Making.

MULTIPLE USE. Harmonious use of public land for more than one purpose; i.e., livestock grazing, wildlife production, recreation, minerals, watershed, timber production, etc.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV). Any vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain. Excludes registered motorboats, emergency, and government vehicles.

PLANNING AREA. A portion of the Richfield District used for assembling resource inventory data and developing land use plans. For the planning area, the District Manager prepares a Unit Resource Analysis and a Management Framework Plan.

PREFERENCE. The basis upon which permits are issued for grazing.

PUBLIC LANDS. Public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM also manages Federal mineral estates where stewardship is limited to subsurface portions of the land.

RANGE CONDITION. The present state of vegetation in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for a particular range site (excellent, good, fair, or poor).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS. Special modifications, developments, and/or structures used to improve range forage resources or to facilitate their use.

RANGE TREND. An interpretation of the direction of change in range condition (declining, static, or improving).

RESOURCE INVENTORY. Gathering of information about various resources (i.e., rangeland, watershed, wildlife, timber, etc.) as to their amount, condition, and potential.

UNIT RESOURCE ANALYSIS (URA). A basic source of information on the land and its resources used as one of the foundations of the MFP. It consists of resource maps, physical profile, and resource inventory summaries. It also evaluates resource potential and capability of the land to fill the public's need for lands, minerals, recreation, wildlife, watershed, forest products, and range management.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA). A roadless area which has been determined to possess wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes, fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management is the principal administrator of public lands, which are mostly in the 11 Western States and Alaska. In Utah, BLM has responsibility for nearly 25 million acres or 47% of the land area. The Bureau administers these lands for recreation, wildlife, minerals, wood, water, forage and the preservation of environmental and cultural values, under principles of multiple use.

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